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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PUBLIC SECURITY OFFICIALS SUBMIT PUBLIC REPORTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Sep 79 p 3

/Article by Major General Nguyen Van Luan, Director of the Hanoi Public Security Service: "Developing Collective Ownership of Capital Residents with Order, Security"/

/Text In March 1979, in four inner city ward public security offices, the Hanoi Security Service test implemented compulsory monthly reports to the people by office chiefs on achievement of the mission to protect order and security within their subzone; reviewing the results of tasks accomplished during the past month, evaluating jobs done and not done and clearly presenting specific reasons and methods of work in order that representatives of the various households in the subzone could contribute constructive opinions. Within the reports is praise of good people and good work of the subzone public security office and criticism of poor work, shortcomings of the cadres and men and replies to questions concerning still vague tasks of various public security cadres, men or units within the city.

Positive results and experience gained have been reported to the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee and the Municipal People's Committee and plans have been implemented to expand and carry out these procedures in all public security offices within the inner city. On the 20th of each month, public security office chiefs have reported to representatives of neighborhood households and accepted the constructive opinions of the people. Through 5 months of achievement, members of subzone party committees and administrative committees have seen that these office chiefs and their methods are good. The Standing Committee of the Hoan Kiem Ward Party Committee has joined subzone party committees to summarize and supplement specific methods for close coordination with each subzone. The opinions of cadres and people are that this method clearly is a positive way for the masses to achieve their collective ownership rights at the primary level. First of all, it assists everyone in understanding the responsibility and mission of the public security office, to distinguish between which tasks belong to the public security sector and which is that of other sectors and which tasks they must accomplish themselves but have not yet done so. From an understanding of the responsibility and mission of the public security office with the close scrutiny of the people, the public security cadres and men are able to actively work and the people assist public security with greater efficiency. The

relationship between public security and the people and between public security and other sectors in the local area becomes increasingly closer. In criticizing the shortcomings of public security social order maintenance, the people recognize the shortcomings of the public security office and simultaneously recognize their own defects and responsibilities. The collective ownership spirit has been elevated. Through sessions by the public security offices to report and review their work before the people, the wards of Hang Bai, Cua Nam, Trang Tien, Hang Bong, Kim Lien, Tran Hung Dao, etc. have promoted the people's movement to maintain order and security and overcome many negative aspects.

Through the democratic activities above, criticism of public security by the people has usually been concentrated on a number of problems such as household registration management and the apprehension and prosecution of criminals. In the movement to protect the security of the Fatherland, the people have stated their opinions on public order, traffic safety and street sanitation. The people have straightforwardly criticized and given their opinions to the cadres and men of the people's police on their ethics, behavior and deportment while carrying out their mission and in their relations with the people.

Questions asked by the people have been answered. Office chiefs have promised that anything in the function and mission of the public security office which has long remained undone will be resolved in a short time. For tasks which are not the responsibility or mission of public security, promises have been made to transmit the opinions and criticism of the people to the sectors concerned and to suggest methods of solution. For matters which are within the authority of upper echelons, reports and suggestions will be presented to them.

For their own part, by accepting the criticisms and opinions of the people, local public security echelons are able to more firmly grasp the work of lower echelons, to better manage the ranks of cadres and men and to recognize weaknesses and shortcomings. Thanks to the questions and straightforward criticism of the subzone authorities and people, the public security office cadres and men have made clear progress in their spirit of responsibility and their concept of respecting and protecting the collective ownership rights of the people. Many public security offices well-accomplishing their mission have increasingly received the love, respect and assistance of the people.

Subzone party committee secretaries and administrative committee chairmen, the people directly supervising and controlling the democratic activities above, are actively gaining experience from the texts of reports by public security office chiefs and meeting participants on how all residents in the subzone can participate in these meetings and present their opinions and on how to control the meetings in an orderly manner with concentration on each problem.

Development of the collective ownership rights of the laboring people demands first of all that the ranks of leadership cadres have correct and specific

realization and firm leadership of local party committee and administrative echelons before good results can be attained.

In the public security forces of Hanoi alone, only through the 5 months of achieving the policy above has it been recognized that the collective ownership rights of the laboring people are a force for overcoming negative aspects in social order and security while simultaneously building and protecting new socialist order, a firm support of the people's public security forces for completing the heavy mission assigned by the party and people. We hope that in the time to come, through the regular monthly sessions in which public security office chiefs report and review their work before the people, the cadres of all sectors and all central and municipal echelons located in the subzones and the majority of the people will actively contribute many opinions and effective constructive criticism to develop the collective ownership rights of the people in order and security right from the primary level.

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CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY PAPER EDITORIAL ON ROLE OF YOUTH

OW260608 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 24 Oct 79 OW

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 October Editorial: "Youth's Role as a Shock Force in the Large-Scale Campaign"]

[Text] Enthusiastically participating in carrying out important revolutionary tasks and braving serious difficulties and hardships in seeking to fulfill in an outstanding manner all tasks they are entrusted with, are the fine characteristics and precious traditions of our youth.

We have initially scored important achievements in implementing the campaign to further enhance the fine characteristics and combat ability of our people's armed forces. The youths in our people's armed forces have contributed heavily to this campaign. During its implementation many youth collectives have progressed further and many more outstanding youth union members have been admitted to party membership.

During the second phase of implementing the large-scale campaign, we must strenuously strive to enhance the overall quality of our people's armed forces, so they can meet all requirements for the tasks of fighting for national defense. It is even more important now to develop our youths' role as a shock force in implementing this campaign. We should not half-heartedly motivate our youths to improve the implementation of their tasks or urge them mildly to take the lead in any type of work. We should not perfunctorily motivate them to better carry out the large-scale campaign. Instead, we must further enhance their role as a shock force and direct their capabilities toward fulfilling difficult tasks, to carrying out tasks that most need improvement, to concentrate on carrying out major tasks that need to be satisfactorily fulfilled involving building our forces and enhancing their combat ability. The important requirements facing our youths in the people's armed forces in raising our troops' combat efficiency demand that they achieve successes in both ideological and work performance. First of all, the ideological task must be better carried out so that all youth union members will be fully aware of our enemies' nature and of the immediate and long-range tasks in national defense of their units in general and of each combatant in particular and so that they will further enhance their will to fight, their determination to win,

to make sacrifices and overcome hardship, and their readiness to fulfill all tasks entrusted to them.

Our youth union members must further display their willingness to study and train and their determination to master science and technology, weapons and military equipment. They must vigorously enhance their combat skills in order to satisfactorily meet the requirements of combat in the new situation. In all places and at all times, youth union members must exert self-control; resolutely combat negative manifestations; maintain a high level of combat discipline and discipline in army-people relations. They must use and maintain their weapons and military equipment well, live up to their standards as revolutionary armymen and maintain a civilized way of life. Meanwhile, youth union members must take the lead in developing initiative, contributing to overcoming difficulties and building increasingly better spiritual and material lives.

In seeking to improve the overall quality of grassroots units, it is important to further enhance leadership skills in order to further develop our party and make it strong and stable. All youth union members must respond to campaign of "all youth union members taking part in building the party." They must make positive contributions to making our vanguard party strong and stable. Instead of merely expressing views and criticisms of the leadership, the sense of responsibility and the work of party committee echelons and of each party member, they must also strive to act in accordance with the standard set for the Communist Party member so that during the implementation of this campaign, many more youth union members will be admitted to party membership.

In training and fostering youths through their activities as a shock force, youth union chapters will be able to select outstanding youth union members and then recommend them for party membership, thus contributing to further developing our party qualitatively and quantitatively and helping meet the requirements in the new revolutionary period.

As a large force that can make the most contributions to national defense, let the youth in our armed forces enthusiastically make further efforts and take the lead in striving to successfully achieve the objectives of the large-scale campaign, so as to further enhance the combat ability of our people's armed forces.

CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV SEND GREETINGS TO MARK GUINEA-BISSAU'S NATIONAL DAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 79 p 1

[Text of cable: "Greetings on Anniversary of the Establishment of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau"]

[Text] On 23 September 1979, SRV President Ton Duc Thang sent to the Chairman of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, President Luis Cabral, the following congratulatory message:

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, on behalf of the people of Vietnam, the Government of the SRV and myself, I convey to you, the Council of State, the government and people of Guinea-Bissau our warmest greetings.

The Vietnamese people are very happy about the achievements that the people of Guinea-Bissau have made since they became independent and strongly believe that, under the leadership of the Party of Africans for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, the Council of State and government, the fraternal people of Guinea-Bissau will score greater victories in consolidating national independence and unification, building a progressive and prosperous country and actively contributing to the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in Africa and the world.

May the combat solidarity and friendly relations of cooperation between the people of our two countries be further consolidated and developed.

We wish you good health and convey to you our warm greetings.

On this occasion, Foreign Affairs Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh cabled a congratulatory message to Comrade Victor Saude Maria, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau,

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

MESSAGE CONGRATULATES REPUBLIC OF MALI ON NATIONAL DAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Sep 79 p 1

[Text of cable: "Congratulatory Message"]

[Text] On 21 September, President Ton Duc Thang, President of the SRV, sent the following cable to President Moussa Traore of the Republic of Mali:

On the 19th anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Mali, on behalf of the people of Vietnam, the Government of the SRV and myself, I convey to you, the Government and the people of Mali our warm greetings.

The Vietnamese people are very happy about the achievements that the people of Mali have made in the past years and sincerely wish the people of Mali, under your leadership, new success in the consolidation of national independence and the construction of a prosperous Mali.

May the relations of friendship between our two countries be further consolidated and developed.

We wish you good health and convey to you our warm greetings.

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CEO: 4205

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' LOOKS AT ROLE OF PLANNING IN NATIONAL ECONOMY

BK250229 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Under the headline "Planning and Marketing," an editorial in today's [22 October local time] NHAN DAN says:

The planned economy has many strong points: The placing of the whole national economy under unified and systematic management, and the division of manpower according to a unified course. These are aimed at achieving the common objective of rationally utilizing all potentials for production and distribution of production materials and consumer materials, as well as other common demands of the economy, culture and national defense and of the people's lives.

Planning must be based on material conditions and on the practical level of development, and must uniformly reflect various economic stipulations, skills in organization and management and many other factors, including the factors of international cooperation and foreign trade relations.

A planned economy does not have a general model for all countries or for different periods of development. It is always a specific product of specific situations and specific conditions though these bear common features.

The editorial continues: The period from the beginning of planning to the expansion of an element to the entire economy is a period of coexistence between the two forms of operation: the operation of large-scale and planned production and distribution and the operation of voluntary production of relatively small collective units and scattered family economies.

Production still has many different elements and requires different trade operations. This is the reason for the existence of the many forms of marketing. The unified and organized socialist market is state-operated trade. The unorganized market is the free market, in which goods are traded directly or indirectly between the producer and the consumer and between the state trade sector and the collective or individual producer. There also exists trade relations involving the signing of two-way contracts or temporary forms of trading in individual products.

Thus, the commodity economy, the law of value and the law of supply and demand continue to exist: But they are not so active as they are in the capitalist economy, in which they completely control economic life.

The state controls important economic elements and those vital production relations already nationalized. It also controls and distributes the bulk of production materials and consumer materials. The planned economic body and the state-operated trade sector provide leadership and guidance for the production and circulation of the goods of the entire society.

The vital law of freedom of the capitalist economy cannot become active in the economic life of a socialist country, because there is a desire to achieve gradual planning. Thus, in addition to the state-operated trade sector, there are cooperative trade, marketing cooperatives and small markets in urban and rural areas.

The existence of the many forms of production and trade conforms to the different steps of development of the socialist production and distribution system and benefits the national economy and the people's livelihood.

[BK250230] Accepting this inevitable objective law and knowing how to adapt it will enable steady development of industrialization, tapping all of the nation's potential and insuring of the laboring people's livelihood.

If out of simple thinking, we try to grasp all production and distribution potentials at one time by using administrative orders and to abolish everything, not allowing anyone to do anything outside state enterprises and cooperatives and banning all forms of trade, we will be led to a poor, sluggish and monotonous economic life.

Some mentally weak comrades are usually obsessed by the capitalist ghost of self-enlightenment when dealing with unorganized production and trade activities. A small-scale individual production system or a small trade system can only develop toward capitalism through a process of accumulating capital and using it for capitalist trade so as to create privately-owned means of production. The proletarian state and the socialist economy do not allow this situation to arise.

The editorial emphasizes: To guide a multifarious economy with many forms of marketing, the state must have at its disposal an ever greater volume of social products coming from state-run production establishments through a law-governed system of delivery and through such measures as fulfilling compulsory quotas and carrying out trade according to contracts. The state must apply regulations on pricing and marketing in order to direct all economic activities in the right and sound direction.

Through long-standing experiences we can assert that in the initial stage of industrialization, plans can be implemented only in major and key economic sectors. What can also be implemented are well-established tasks and then suggestions of a directing and guiding character. Next comes the use of economic policies and measures to promote production, direct prices and to guide market activities.

The party Central Committee has asserted that production plans must be formulated by production units and by each sector. All provinces must be able to establish their own production and distribution plans. Districts must become basic economic and planning units.

The spirit of the resolution of the party Central Committee Sixth Plenum must be correctly reflected in the economic plans for 1980 and subsequent years.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CONFERENCES REVIEW COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP RIGHT REGULATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 79 p 1

[Article: "Initial Results in Implementation of Regulation on Collective Ownership Right of Workers and Civil Servants in Production Installations"]

[Text] Thirty-five out of 39 provinces and cities and 27 ministries and general departments have held conferences of cadres to study the Council of Ministers regulation on the socialist collective ownership right of workers and civil servants in production and business units and installations and to discuss the plans for its implementation. Many provinces, cities and sectors have plans for combined implementation of Decree No 217/CP on four systems -- system of responsibility, system of discipline, system of protection of public properties and system of serving the people. Particularly in the experimental phase in a number of production installations, there is an effort to combine the above implementation with the political activity phase in which the people as a whole take part in discussing the draft Constitution, with good results being obtained so far.

At the Western Bus Terminal in Ho Chi Minh City, although it had been reorganized once or twice, the selling and buying of tickets at black market fares, the loss of order and the presence of backup passengers still remained. After the management board of the terminal had adopted a plan to develop the collective ownership right of workers, civil servants and passengers, 1,000 persons who had been selling tickets at black market fares were identified and arrested, more than 6,000 dong resulting from the sales of tickets were recovered, 30 ticket counter employees were replaced, the number of such employees was reduced by one-third and the control task was assigned to the terminal security unit, a move that resulted in a reduction of 46 employees. Thanks to these measures, tickets were sold directly to passengers and the number of backup passengers was reduced from 600-700 to about 40 each night. Order, security and sanitation at the terminal were better. Following the campaign for improvement, 70 percent of the registered buses no longer sold tickets illegally, nor exceeded the load capacity; 69 percent succeeded in saving gasoline. Bus drivers were now served lunches.

The People's Committee and Federation of Trade Unions of Hanoi, in cooperation with the grain and food sector, adopted plans for purchases and distribution to ensure providing midshift meals satisfying all requirements and rationing for nearly 60,000 workers and civil servants of 65 central and local enterprises in 1979.

At the Hanoi Synthetic Paints Factory, its cadres adopted a motion and carried out many measures aimed at overcoming difficulties in materials and raw materials and volunteered to raise the norm of its 1979 production plan from 650 to 800 tons of paints and to fulfill the productive task 15 days ahead of schedule. Its workers also adopted a motion suggesting full use of iron and steel to make cans and an increase of its secondary product -- the outer shells of Sao Vang resin cans -- from 1 to 10 million per year, which would both provide additional jobs and boost their income and the income of the factory itself.

The People's Committee and Federation of Trade Unions of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province discussed with all sectors and echelons about carrying out a plan for supplying workers and civil servants in the province with grain, foods and the necessary consumer goods as other northern provinces have done.

The People's Committee and Federation of Trade Unions of Nghia Binh Province had plans for supplying of grain and foods to allow the production installations to provide supplemental meals to all workers and civil servants in the province (the same plans had been applicable to the cities only).

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AGRICULTURE

CONFERENCE INDICATES WAYS TO INCREASE WINTER-SPRING CROP PRODUCTION

Hanoi KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG in Vietnamese 16 Sep 79 p 2

[Article by Duong The Phung: "Conference on Winter-Spring Crop Production"]

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture recently held in Ha Bac a conference on the 1979-1980 winter-spring crop production in provinces north of Binh Tri Thien.

The conference discussed and unanimously agreed on the guidelines and plans for the 1979-1980 winter-spring crop production with the following policies and measures:

Fifth-Month and Spring Rice

To date, the NN8 rice grown in spring has always been a highly productive strain which, however, requires definite conditions about soil and water supply and especially a large amount of fertilizer. Therefore, conditions must be created to meet the NN8 requirements to expand its area. If conditions are insufficient, one must not insist on cultivating the NN8 but must use late fifth-month rice strains such as the NN75-1 (184), the NN75-2 (424) and the NN75-3 (VN10) which are nearly as productive as the NN8.

Since the sowing and transplanting schedule for the fifth-month and spring rice, especially the spring rice, has a decisive effect on their productivity, seedlings must be transplanted when they are old enough and during the appropriate season to ensure that rice grains will head during the safest period (after 20 April).

Sowing seeds on seedbeds is still the principal method. Wherever conditions are favorable and experiences have been gained, it is possible to take the initiative in setting aside a reasonable percentage of the arable area for direct sowing without transplanting.

In preparing the soil and taking care of seedlings, one must bear in mind the need to intensively grow seedlings by ensuring a density of 900 to 1,000 kg of spring rice seeds per hectare, a germination rate of over 90 percent and a transplanting density of 45 to 50 clusters per square meter.

The movement to produce fertilizer must be stepped up. Beside encouraging households to develop hog raising and rationally purchasing fertilizer to increase the quantity of fertilizer to be used in ricefields, it is necessary to fully use all the existing sources of fertilizer such as garbage and pond mud. Special importance must be attached to the development of azolla in order to obtain a sufficient quantity for dropping on ricefields and also for picking up and composting.

Timely guidance must be provided for the care of seedlings and the task of weeding and turning up mud. Measures must be taken to prevent and control drought and waterlogging and to satisfactorily control harmful insects and diseases.

Winter-Spring Subsidiary Food Crops

During the winter-spring season, special care must be taken to develop the sweet potato crop which is highly productive and suitable for intensive cultivation. Sweet potato must be grown early in the season in order to be highly productive and not to affect the spring rice cultivation. Areas where the tenth-month rice harvest has been completed prior to 5 October must be reserved for sweet potato cultivation.

The midland and mountainous provinces must intensively grow cassava, spring corn and potato where possible and expand the area cultivated with spring kaoliang--a new plant which can easily be grown and is highly productive and strong enough to resist drought and waterlogging.

Industrial Crops

Attention must be paid to expanding the peanut, soybean and sesame area in both the collective and household production fields by applying the formula of single crop, companion crop and catch crop overlapping the preceding and following crops. On the other hand, it is necessary to carry out the plan to grow the principal winter-spring crops such as kenaf, sugarcane and tobacco and also to pay attention to stepping up the "Uncle Ho Orchard" movement in order to improve the people's life.

Animal Husbandry

During the 1979-1980 winter-spring season, the delta and midland districts must resolutely try to reserve 15 percent of their lands for animal husbandry. Since it is possible to set aside 30 to 40 percent of their lands to build a food belt, the mountainous districts must try to reserve at least 10 percent of their lands for animal husbandry.

Industrial methods must be applied to step up the processing of fodder. It is advisable to organize processing by setting up combines including each 3 to 5 cooperatives with a total yearly production of 2,000 tons in order to satisfactorily develop mechanical capacities, to rationally use equipment and to obtain high economic and technical efficiency.

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AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES HAVE MORE WEAKNESSES THAN PROGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Sep 79 p 2

[Article by Dao Viet: "Minh Hai Consolidates Production Collectives"]

[Text] By the end of August Minh Hai Province has built 1,106 agricultural production collectives. In an investigation of the state of 922 of them the province has found the following facts:

Some collectives were able to develop production quite well as they had been exploiting the people's collective ownership spirit in connection with organization and management, in spite of the fact that as they were building themselves, they had to enter the first agricultural season right away and to deal with difficulties caused by unfavorable weather -- drought following waterlogging. In these collectives, the major means of production have all been collectivized; the various aspects of management have been carried out quite firmly and appropriately; and the masses are confident and enthusiastic and have been actively working for their collectives, with 70-80 percent of laborers going to the fields to work every day. Although they encountered great difficulties due to unfavorable weather, which forced them to seed, to transplant and to seed without transplanting repeatedly 2-3 more times, they still succeeded in not only seeding and transplanting seedlings on schedule and in all available areas but also completing the construction of water conservancy works for watering and drainage, yards for drying purposes, storehouses, etc. just because they knew how to develop the superiority of collective production. The rice crops grown by the collectives were quite good, definitely better than the ones grown by individuals, with the possibility of yielding 4-5 tons per hectare.

However, according to an evaluation by the districts, the number of production collectives classified as good is still small. Of the 922 collectives, about 150 are in the good group. Thus the intermediate and poor collectives account for a rather large percentage. Many production collectives have not yet collectivized the means of production or failed to organize collective production, with many aspects of management being neglected. In some collectives there exists a situation of forcing people to do things and the people's collective ownership right continues to be violated.

That is the reason why these collectives have encountered many difficulties and confusion in production. The crop-growing jobs have been done quite slowly and failed to reach the plan norms. In some localities, as parts of the crop-growing areas were left unused, the confidence of farmers has been adversely affected, with some of them having withdrawn from the collectives.

Most of the collectives that have still encountered many difficulties are the ones that failed to make good and full preparations prior to their establishment and later have gone after quantities and time and have not paid full and appropriate attention to the objective conditions, mostly the ones about the masses' understanding and volunteering and about the size and capabilities of the ranks of primary-level cadres. In addition, the difficulties caused by weather this year have been quite serious. Consequently, production in those localities has become worse than before.

Evaluating the progress and current weaknesses in its movement to establish cooperatives, Minh Hai Province has discussed the positive measures aimed at consolidating the production collectives, developing the effects of the good ones and helping the still-weak-and-poor ones to move forward one step after another and to closely link this consolidating effort with maintaining and developing production. The assistance to be extended to these weak collectives is based on the actual situation in each collective and aimed at increasing the number of cadres and strengthening the jobs that have not been done or have been done too poorly during the time of making preparations. All production installations are to attach importance to teaching the people, developing to a high degree their collective ownership spirit and discussing with them in a democratic manner the ways to overcome shortcomings. The collectives that have to distribute land to their members for doing productive work in this crop season also endeavor to manage the means of production, production plan and labor and its products so as to move them into collective production after the harvest.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

DIFFICULTIES PLAGUE SUBSIDIARY FOOD PROCESSING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Sep 79 p 2

Article: "Subsidiary Food Crop Processing Network"

Text More than 6 years ago, the state invested nearly 7 million dong to construct 67 semimechanized plants and a number of enterprises to process manioc starch, primarily in the provinces of northern Vietnam. Local industrial sectors and a number of agricultural cooperatives also constructed and managed a number of subsidiary food crop processing facilities. The provinces of southern Vietnam have 180 privately operated manioc starch processing facilities being restored and reorganized for operation. Throughout the nation, starch production facilities have the ability to process from 250,000 to 300,000 tons of fresh manioc roots per season, producing from 45,000 to 54,000 tons of starch. Nevertheless, these capabilities have not yet been fully exploited. During 1977, only 10,000 tons of starch were processed. During 1978, results were no better.

There are many reasons why subsidiary food crop processing is still slow and weak. This is partially because realization and supervision in a number of locations has still not made strong changes. The production of primary subsidiary food crops is still fragmented, there are still not many concentrated subsidiary food crop areas, transportation of subsidiary food crops from the cultivated areas has been difficult, especially manioc in the midland and highlands where means of transportation are too few, and therefore, many starch processing facilities usually begin the production season late, have insufficient processing raw materials and on the average use less than one-half their equipment capacity during each season. Capital utilization effectiveness is still low. The preliminary processing of fresh subsidiary food crops must be done by hand with millions of tons (80 to 90 percent of fresh subsidiary food crops require preliminary processing) but primary difficulties exist in lack of tools, especially of the improved variety. Many locations lack drying facilities.

Moreover, the volume of processing achieved by state-operated facilities is also limited, especially in the processing of subsidiary food crops into grain. In the years to come, although concentrating capital in technical

equipment, state-operated processing forces will only undertake about one-third of the total amount of subsidiary food crops requiring processing. Consequently, processing of subsidiary food crops is still a joint task of the state and people: the state supervises, guides and manages but must rely primarily on the people for processing. Only in this way is it possible to process all fresh subsidiary food crops required for consumption.

7300

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

TENTH-MONTH RICE TRANSPLANTING AND HARVEST SPEEDED UP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Sep 79 p 1

[VNA News Release: "The South Strives To Speed up Tenth-Month Rice Transplanting; the North Begins Harvest of Early Tenth-Month Rice, Urgently Works on Winter Crop"]

[Text] According to the General Department of Statistics, from 5 to 15 September, the southern provinces and cities greatly endeavored to quickly transplant the tenth-month rice seedlings as the northern provinces and cities began to harvest the early tenth-month rice crop, to make the fields available, to work on the winter crop and at the same time to actively give end-of-season care to the main-crop tenth-month rice plants.

As of 15 September, the country as a whole has transplanted the tenth-month rice seedlings in 2,668,167 hectares, or 80.6 percent of the area set by the plan, with in the north 51,000 hectares (including 30,000 hectares considered lost because of waterlogging) and in the south nearly 620,000 hectares still waiting for seedlings to be transplanted. Because of the characteristics of the weather situation, the southern provinces and cities were trying to fight the drought to get water and to transplant more seedlings while there still was time -- few more days.

In the south, the provinces that completed a good percentage of the transplanting job were Lam Dong, 91.5 percent; Ben Tre, 90.2; Hau Giang, 84.5; Song Be, 80.4; and Kien Giang, 77.8. The provinces that completed only 50-66.3 percent of the transplanting job were An Giang, Cuu Long, Tien Giang, Long An, Tay Ninh, Dong Nai and Thuan Hai.

The northern provinces and cities completed the first weeding and did some of the second and third weeding -- 70.6 and 23.3 percent, respectively, of the areas where transplanting had been done. The early tenth-month rice began to be harvested. Hai Hung Province began to harvest the Nong nghiep 1A rice variety and urgently prepared the soil for growing winter crops. The cooperatives still assigned some groups the jobs of inspecting the fields, applying fertilizer just before the rice plants would boot, destroying harmful insects and rats and protecting the rice crop. According to an initial

classification, Ha Nam Ninh Province considered 38 percent of the rice crop-growing area good, 40 percent average and 22 percent poor; Thai Binh Province 32 percent good, 41 percent average and 27 percent poor. The cooperatives are using manpower and fertilizers to take care of the poorly-growing rice plants. In the last 10 days, the localities transported to the fields 431,000 tons of organic fertilizer to be used as the rice plants were about to boot and as additional fertilizer, thus raising the rate of fertilizer application to 53 quintals per hectare, or 4 tons/hectare higher than that of the tenth-month rice crop last year, but satisfying only 60 percent of their actual need.

In the past days, heavy rains caused flooding in a number of provinces, with nearly 15,000 hectares of rice crop being submerged (9,000 hectares in Vinh Phu Province, 2,300 hectares in Hanoi, 1,400 hectares in Ha Bac Province, etc.). Meanwhile, there was little rain in the south, with many areas being stricken by the drought and lacking water for crop growing. Phu Khanh Province has completed rice transplanting in only less than 10,000 hectares.

The southern provinces have harvested 318,000 hectares of the summer-autumn rice crop, or 54 percent of their cultivated areas. An Giang Province has harvested 72.4 percent of its crop, Cuc Long 60 percent, Tien Giang 54 percent, Long An 49 percent, Kien Giang 10 percent and Phu Khanh 20 percent. According to early statistics, the summer-autumn rice crop yield obtained in the south this year is better than last year, with such provinces as Minh Hai, Hau Giang, Song Be, Cuc Long and Tien Giang and Ho Chi Minh City obtaining 20-33 quintals of paddy per hectare.

5598

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL STRESSES WINTER CROP PREPARATIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Sep 79 p 1

Editorial: "Winter Crop: Expanding Area and Intensive Cultivation"

Text Our people are striving to achieve the largest winter crop yet in terms of area and types of crops. If done truly well, the winter crop will be an important increase in grain and food while simultaneously having an effect in stimulating both farming and stock raising. Products of the winter crop harvested during the period between rice crops contribute in alleviating difficulties in grain.

Expanding the winter crop area is a multi-crop method producing rapid results in areas where two rice crops are grown. As well as other crops, the winter crop must have intensive cultivation over the entire area and maintenance of soil fertility, allowing both the rice and subsidiary food crops during the year to attain high productivity, including the collective fields temporarily loaned cooperative member families.

In order to achieve intensive cultivation, it is necessary to have sufficient water and fertilizer, good seed, sowing at the precise time and proper achievement of the farming regulations for each crop. Heavy rains at the end of the tenth-month rice crop usually create obstacles in planting the next crop. Effective drainage and preparations to achieve methods of farming in wet soil can result in working the entire area in pace with the agricultural season. The primary crops raised during the winter season are white potatoes, sweet potatoes, corn and barley. Preparation of sufficient seed is a key point. Without sufficient white potato seed, initiative must be taken to plant other grain crops. The growing of grain crops is primary while simultaneously fully utilizing all types of soil in growing many winter food crops.

Increasing the number of dry land subsidiary food crops in two rice crop fields creates conditions for additional friable soil. The winter crop requires a great deal of fertilizer to achieve high yields. Fertilizer amounts must correspond to the cultivated area. Cooperatives and state farms must uphold a spirit of responsibility and expand winter crop area to the highest level. Excess land should be promptly loaned to families during the winter season precisely in accordance with the new policy. This must receive firm

guidance and inspection to avoid occurrences of collective unwillingness to work, releasing all contracts with subsequent partiality, improperly loaning land, collusion and loss of solidarity.

Winter crop management must also follow socialist business principles while simultaneously utilizing versatility aimed at encouraging the laborer to expand area and practice intensive cultivation of the winter crop. On the basis of awareness concerning collective ownership rights and with appropriate forms of methods and material encouragement policies, each cooperative member will enthusiastically work for the collective and his family to assure the agricultural season and to properly achieve technical regulations for each crop and field in order to attain high output.

7300

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

DAC LAC ECONOMIC REZONING--Dac Lac Province recently reviewed its progress in land reclamation and the building of new economic zones since 1976. Over the past 3 years, in addition to the resettlement in more than 24 new economic zones of 15,888 families, including 29,921 laborers, from Thai Binh, Nghe Tinh, Quang Nam-Danang, Nghia Binh and Binh Tri Thien Provinces, the province has admitted tens of thousands of local laborers to 11 state farms, forestry sites and enterprises. To date, most of the resettlers in these new economic zones have joined collective work and have established 13 agricultural cooperatives and 21 production collectives. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Oct 79 BK]

DONG NAI CROPS--Dong Nai Province has launched a drive to emulate in planting 35,000 hectares of crops, including 22,000 hectares of subsidiary crops and 13,000 hectares of rice, in this winter-spring cultivation season. This figure represents an increase of 6,000 hectares over the 1978-79 winter-spring cultivation season. The province has also launched a campaign to improve the local water conservancy network in support of the winter-spring crop cultivation. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 21 Oct 79 BK]

MINH HAI RICE--Thanks to favorable weather conditions in the recent past, as of 30 September Minh Hai Province had sown and transplanted more than 243,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. The province is striving to bring the total area grown to this crop to 265,000 hectares by mid-October. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 12 Oct 79 BK]

BAC THAI WINTER CROPS--In this winter crop season, Bac Thai Province is guiding local cooperatives in planting 13,000 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops, such as potato, sweet potato, corn and tea. This figure shows an increase of some 50 percent over last year. [BK260314 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 19 Oct 79 BK]

CAO BANG GRAIN CROPS--Despite numerous difficulties resulting from the destruction caused by the Chinese aggressors, Cao Bang Province is determined to firmly maintain its grain and food production norms to support combat activities and stabilize the people's livelihood. In this winter-spring crop

season, the province will strive to grow 42,340 hectares of grain crops, an increase of 28 percent over the previous winter-spring crop season. [BK 260314 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Oct 79 BK]

LONG AN AGRICULTURE--Cooperatives, production collectives and peasants in Long An Province are mobilizing manpower and fertilizer to care for more than 70,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice. To date, they have also sown or transplanted nearly 8,000 hectares of winter-spring rice. [BK260314 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 19 Oct 79 BK] Long An Province is determined to grow 16,400 hectares of subsidiary crops in this winter-spring crop season, a three-fold increase over the area grown in these crops in the 1978-79 winter-spring crop season. To achieve this target, the province has instructed local cooperatives and production collectives to grow subsidiary crops on areas where rice cannot be transplanted due insufficient water as well as on all available land. [BK260314 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Oct 79 BK]

CSO: 4209

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

DECREE ISSUED ON FUNCTION OF HO CHI MINH MUSEUM

OW241609 Ref OW191656 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Oct 79 OW

[Text] The Council of Ministers issued Decree No 375 CP on 15 October on the function, tasks and organization of the Ho Chi Minh Museum. The decree points out:

Article I

The Ho Chi Minh Museum is a center for studying materials, objects and historical vestiges relating to the great President Ho Chi Minh's life and activities throughout his revolutionary struggle and for propagandizing and educating the masses on his work, thinking, ethics and working method through these materials, objects and historical vestiges.

Article 2

The Ho Chi Minh Museum has the following tasks and powers:

1. To carry out studies on President Ho Chi Minh's life and revolutionary undertaking; to manage and unify all studies on President Ho Chi Minh in various sectors and localities concerned.
2. To carry out research, collection, inventory, (?scientific discovery), preservation, storing and display of materials, objects and historical vestiges relating to President Ho Chi Minh's life and revolutionary undertaking at home and abroad with a view to presenting more and more completely his entire life and revolutionary activities through each historic stage.
3. To organize and guide the cadres, people and foreign guests in studying about President Ho Chi Minh, and organize visits to the museum.
4. To plan a system of branches of the museum and places of remembrance of President Ho Chi Minh; to guide them in their construction and tasks.
5. To organize or guide in the organization of exhibitions on President Ho Chi Minh's life and thematic exhibitions on his revolutionary activities.

6. To publish materials, books and photos on the museum's activities and scientific research.
7. To establish relations of friendship and scientific cooperation with the museums of fraternal socialist countries on their leaders.
8. To formulate an overall program and plan of activities of the Ho Chi Minh Museum to be submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval and to organize their implementation.
9. To manage and organize the cadres, finances and property of the Ho Chi Minh Museum in accordance with the state's general regulations.

The Council of Ministers' decree also stipulates concrete measures on the Ho Chi Minh Museum's organizational machinery.

CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

[^]Nguyễn An [NGUYEENX AN], Sen. Col.

He is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Organizing and Maintaining Military Communications and Transportation on Forward Defense Lines." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 8, Aug 79 pp 25-31)

[^]Lê Danh [LEE ZANH]

*Vice Minister of Building; attended a ceremony held recently by the Institute of Construction Economics to review past activities by this institute. (XAY DUNG No 5, May 79 p 32)

[^]Kính Dân [KINHS ZAAH]

*Deputy editor-in-chief of NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT, the Ministry of Culture and Information's bimonthly journal for research on art theory and criticism; his name appears on the masthead of the journal. (NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT No 3, May-Jun 79 masthead)

[^]Trần Đức [TRAANF ZUWCJ], *Colonel

His article "Firmly Defend the Waters and Off-shore Islands of the Fatherland" appeared in the column "Commanders Forum" of the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Oct 79 p 3)

[Note: The above individual's grade together with his authorship of the article in the cited column make it appear likely that he is the Commander of the recently activated SRV Marines.]

Tê Hanh [TEES HANH]

Standing member of the Vietnam Writers Association; attended ceremonies held at the International Club in Hanoi on 26 June 1979 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Hungarian writer Morizs Zsmond. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 4, Jul-Aug 79 p 155)

Phuông Hằng [PHUWOWNG HAWNGF]

*Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; her article "We Must Make Everyone Understand the Constitution" appeared in the cited source. (PHU NU VIETNAM 19-25 Sep 79 p 2)

Vuong Thi Hieu [VUWOWNG THIJ HIEEUS]

*Head of the Planning Institute, Ministry of Agriculture; her article "Rights Cannot Be Separated From Obligations" appeared in the cited source. (PHU NU VIETNAM 19-25 Sep 79 p 3)

Pham Văn Hoàn [PHAMJ VAWN HOANF]

*Head of the Institute of Pedagogical Science; read a report at a recent conference held by the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education to study the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on educational reform. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 5 & 6, May-Jun 79 p 1)

Đinh Thế Hoàng [DINH THEES HOANGF]

*Editor-in-chief of Hai San [Marine Products] newspaper; participated in a recent discussion conducted by this journal on the subject of building Uncle Ho Fish Ponds. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 8, Aug 79 p 1)

Pham Văn Huan [PHAMJ VAWN HUAANS], *Colonel

*Deputy Head of the Political Department, Armed Public Security Forces; his article on past events in the history of his branch appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 15 Sep 79 p 11)

Vũ Khiếu [VUX KHIEEU]

*Head of the Social Science Section of the Science and Education Department of the VCP Central Committee; spoke at the First Conference of College Historical Studies organized by the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education in Ho Chi Minh City from 21 to 23 June 1979. (NGHIEN CUU LICH SU No 4, Jul-Aug 79 p 94)

Vũ Trọng Kiên [VUX TRONGJ KIEEN]

Deputy Chief of the Organization Department of the Central Committee of the VCP; during 11-18 Sep 79 he headed a VCP Central Committee delegation on a visit to Mongolia. (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 79 p 4)

Hà Ky' [HAF KYS]

*Permanent Secretary of the Science and Technology Council of the Ministry of Maritime Products; participated in a recent discussion conducted by this journal on the subject of building Uncle Ho Fish Ponds. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 8, Aug 79 p 1)

Hồ Lê [HOOF LEE]

*Head of the Institute of Linguistics, Ho Chi Minh City; he is the author of an article in this issue on preparing Vietnamese language instructional materials for ethnic minority students. (TAP SAN BO TUC VAN HOA No 3, Jun 79 pp 5-9)

Phan Lê [PHAN LEE]

*Deputy head of the Institute for Agricultural Machinery Design, Ministry of Engineering and Metals; he is the author of an article in this issue on the production and processing of manioc. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 7, Jul 79 pp 21-24)

Nguyễn Văn Long [NGUYEENX VAWN LONG], Deceased

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Socialist Party and former Deputy Publisher of the Party's monthly magazine TO QUOC; passed away at the Thong Nhat Hospital in Ho Chi Minh City on 30 August 1979; the death notice is published in this issue. (TO QUOC No 9, Sep 79 p 7)

Nguyễn Đức Minh [NGUYEENX DUWCS MINH]

Deputy editor-in-chief of NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC [Pedagogical Studies], the monthly magazine of the Ministry of Education; his name appears on the masthead of the magazine. (NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC No 7, Jul 79 p 28)

Phan Thị Minh [PHAN THIJ MINH]

*Vice President of the Ho Chi Minh City Women's Association; her article "Is the Norm of 200,000 Hogs Practical?" appeared in the cited source. (PHU NU VIETNAM 19-25 Sep 79 p 6)

Lê Thị Nha [NEE THIJ NHAX]

Head of the Organization and Management Department, Ministry of Light Industry; her article "Specific Systems and Policies Must Appear Soon" appeared in the cited source. (PHU NU VIETNAM 26 Sep-2 Oct 79 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Nhiên [NGUYEENX VAWN NHIEEN]

*Publisher of KY THUAT CO KHI, [Machine Technology], a bimonthly magazine of the Ministry of Engineering and Metals; his name first appeared on the masthead of the magazine with this issue. (KY THUAT CO KHI No 3, Jun 79 masthead)

Lê Đức Ôn [LEE DUWCS OONR], *Colonel

*Political Officer of the Armored Command; his article "The Armored Forces Are Worthy of the Trust of the Party and the People" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 5 Oct 79 p 4)

Nguyễn Bá Phát [NGUYEENX BAS PHATS]

*Permanent Vice Minister [Thu trưởng thương trưc] of Maritime Products; was interviewed recently by this journal on the subject of building Uncle Ho Fish Ponds. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 8, Aug 79 p 1)

Ngô Hải Phong [NGOO HAIR PHONG]

*Head of the Education Service, Long An Province; he was mentioned in an article about education in Long An Province. (DAI DOAN KET 19 Sep 79 p 25)

Lê Chân Phương [LEE CHAAN PHUOWONG]

Vice Minister of Labor; her article on the new constitution and women workers appeared in the cited source. (PHU NU VIETNAM 19-25 Sep 79 p 2)

Lê Quang [LEE QUANGR]

*Member of the Standing Committee and Chief of the Propaganda Department of the VCP Committee of Bac Thai Province; recently discussed economic management in the province with a correspondent of this magazine. (TO QUOC No 8, Aug 79 p 30)

Vũ Quốc Thái [VUX QUOOCS THAIS]

*Secretary of the Engineering and Metals Sector Trade Union; his article "Organize the Production of Spare Parts in Engineering and Metal Enterprises" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 2 Oct 79 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Thiệt [NGUYEENX VAWN THIEETJ], Deceased

Born in 1916 at Duc Phong Village, Mo Duc District, Nghia Binh Province; Level 4 Specialist, Organization Department of the Central Committee, VCP; a cadre active in the revolution since 1937; he died of unspecified causes on 30 Sep 79 at age 63. (NHAN DAN 1 Sep 79 p 4)

Trần Đình Thọ [TRAANF DINHF THOJ]

Editor-in-chief of NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT, the Ministry of Culture and Information's bimonthly journal for research on art theory and criticism; his name appears on the masthead of the journal. (NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT No 3, May-Jun 79 masthead)

Đặng Minh Thuận [DAWNGJ MINH THUANF]

*Deputy Head of the Inspection Commission, Hanoi; her article "Develop Collective Mastery of the Worker" appeared in the cited source. (PHU NU VIETNAM 26 Sep-2 Oct 79 p 3)

Nguyễn Quốc Thuận [NGUYEENX QUOOCS THUAANJ]

*Head of the Communications and Transportation Service, Long An Province; his article "Promote Communications and Transportation Activities To Support Agriculture" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 23 Oct 79 p 6)

Vũ Đình Tiểu [VUX DINH TIEEUS]

*Head of the Department of Veterinary Medicine, Ministry of Agriculture; an interview with him on the subject of "veterinary medicine by public contributions" appears in this issue. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 7, Jul 79 pp 18-20)

Lê Thị Toàn [LEE THIJ TOANF]

President of the Hanoi Women's Federation; her article "Specific Laws Must Be Quickly Proposed" appeared in the cited source. (PHU NU VIETNAM 19-25 Sep 79 p 2)

Nguyễn Tấn Trinh [NGUYEENX TAANS TRINHJ]

Vice Minister of Maritime Products *in charge of Science and Technology; was interviewed recently by this journal on the subject of building Uncle Ho Fish Ponds. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 8, Aug 79 p 1)

Đặng Như Ty [DAWNGJ NHUW TYS], *Colonel

His article "Train Soldiers To Have Self-Confidence in Battle" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Oct 79 p 3)

Vũ Yên [VUX YEEN], Major General, Deceased

Born in 1919; Member of the VCP; Commander of the Army Officers School; he died of a serious illness on 2 Oct 79 at the 108th Military Hospital at age 60. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Oct 79 p 4)

Hồ Sĩ Vinh [HOOF SIX VINHJ]

Editorial secretary of NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT, the Ministry of Culture and Information's bimonthly journal for research on art theory and criticism; his name appears on the masthead of the journal. (NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT No 3, May-Jun 79 masthead)

CHRONOLOGY

HANOI CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS 16 Jun - 15 Jul 1979

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Aug 79 p 16

[Text]

JUNE

17. China sends armed ships on three occasions on the same day to intrude into Vietnamese territorial waters around Tran, Vinh Thuc and Son Tra islands.

20. The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement clearly pointing out the responsibility of the United States and China on the question of Vietnamese emigrants. The statement exposed the schemes and tricks of the US and China and other international reactionary forces who exploit this problem to oppose Vietnam.

21. Closing of the 6th plenary session of the Constitution Drafting Commission. The new draft constitution will be completed and published for wide discussion throughout the country.

22. Return of the last batch of captives of both sides in the Chinese war of aggression against Vietnam.

— The Ho Chi Minh City People's Court passes judgment on the case of the Greek-owned ship Nikitas F. for illegally sheltering a group of Vietnamese citizens attempting to leave the country.

23. Ambassador Mai Van Bo, envoy of the SRV Government, leaves Hanoi for a visit to Indonesia and Malaysia to exchange views on the questions of emigrants from Vietnam.

24. The Vietnamese Government delegation, led by Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, arrives in Moscow to attend the 33rd session and the 30th founding anniversary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA or Comecon).

25. During a talk with I.A. Ognetov, Soviet chargé-d'affaires ad interim, Truong-Chinh, Chairman of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee, welcomes the signing of the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States.

— A delegation of the Central Commission for Propaganda and Education of the Communist Party of Vietnam, led by the Commission's head To Huu, alternate member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Party Central Committee, concludes its visit to the Soviet Union and leaves Moscow for visits to a number of Eastern European socialist countries.

28. The SRV Government recognizes the Provisional Government for National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

— The second round of the Vietnam-China talks opens in Beijing. Dinh Nho Liem, SRV Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, proposes that the two delegations immediately agree on ending armed provocations in the border areas between the two countries so as to create a favourable atmosphere for the talks. The Chinese side rejects this proposal.

29. The 4th Congress of the Vietnam Democratic Party issues a declaration clearly pointing out the situation and tasks of that party in the new revolutionary stage: promote the cause of building and defending the Socialist Fatherland together with the entire people.

30. Japan: On behalf of the SRV National Assembly and Government, Nguyen Giap, Vietnamese Ambassador to Japan, confers Friendship Orders on the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Association and its Chairman.

JULY

1. The representative of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs meets the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Hanoi to protest against the involvement of the personnel of an oil drilling platform belonging to the Deminex company in aiding and encouraging Vietnamese to go abroad illegally.

— To Huu, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Secretary of the Party Central Committee, head of the Commission for Propaganda and Education arrives in Berlin to attend the Conference of the secretaries in charge of external relations and ideological works of the Communist and workers' Parties of socialist countries. The conference issues a statement expressing solidarity and assistance for the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in their struggles for freedom and independence.

3. A delegation of the Indian Lawyers' Association concludes its visit to Vietnam and Kampuchea.

In a press conference it states that people of conscience must unite to support Vietnam and stay the hands of the Beijing expansionists. It says that, back in India, it will urge the Indian Government to recognize the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea.

— 178,000 students sit for entrance exams for higher education and vocational colleges, among them 11,394 students from the 6 northern border provinces.

4. A delegation of the Communist Party of Japan, led by Nosaka Sanzo, President of the Party Central Committee, concludes its friendship visit to the SRV begun on 29 June 1979. A joint communiqué is published strongly emphasizing the support of the Communist Party of Japan to Vietnam in its struggle against the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists.

— The Political Bureaux of the Communist Parties of France and Britain issue a communiqué protesting against the EEC's decision to cut off aid to Vietnam on the grounds of the refugee problem.

— The Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans Blix states: Sweden continues to aid Vietnam and has no intention to act like the EEC countries.

— At the second session of the second round of the Vietnam-China talks in Beijing the Vietnamese side exposes Beijing's hegemonism and refutes China's demand to raise the Kampuchean issue for discussion.

6. Opening in Nha Trang of a national conference to review the 1978-1979 school year and discuss the orientation and tasks for 1979-80.

— The spokesman of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement refuting the allegations of the joint communiqué of the conference of ASEAN countries in Bali which said that with the presence of Vietnamese armed forces along the Thailand-Kampuchea border, there is a danger of the conflict being spread over a larger area.

— VNA: All the four Vietnamese pupils participating in the International Mathematics Competition in London (Britain) won prizes (one first prize and three second prizes). The average mark of the Vietnamese team was the highest of the 22 participating countries.

11. A Cuban Government delegation led by Flavio Brado Pardo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, member of the Council of State, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, arrives in Vietnam on a visit.

— Olivier Stirn, French Deputy Foreign Minister, arrives in Vietnam on a visit.

12. Signing in Hanoi of an agreement on free aid from the Norwegian Government to help Vietnam build a number of establishments specializing in retraining disabled people.

— Moscow: Exchange of instruments of ratification on a consular agreement signed between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

13. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong receives Dr Victor Umbricht, coordinator of the UN Secretary-General on international aid for Vietnam's reconstruction, according to the resolution of the 32nd UN General Assembly in 1977.

15. Vietnam and Grenada establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

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